

THE DODGE CITY TIMES.

N. B. KLAINE, Editor and Publisher.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

\$2 Per Year, in Advance.

EIGHTH YEAR.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1883.

NO. 366.

SUTTON & WENIE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

J. T. WHITELAW.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

CENTENNIAL BARBER SHOP.

HENRY KOCH, Proprietor.

Shaving, Shampooing and Hair Cutting done in the latest fashion.

TONSorial ROOMS.

(In Postoffice Block)

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

THOS. C. OWEN, Prop.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING & SHAMPOOING IN LATEST STYLE.

DODGE CITY TOWN CO.

Town Lots for Sale.

Prices to Suit all Parties.

Apply to
FRED. T. M. WENIE,
Agent.

BANK OF DODGE CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

Capital Stock, - - \$50,000

G. M. HOOVER, President,

R. W. EVANS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS—G. M. Hoover, R. W. Evans, H. L. Sutter, W. H. Harris, H. J. Fringer, COMMISSIONERS—New York: Donnell, Lawton & Simpson. St. Louis, Mo.: Continental Bank. Kansas City, Mo.: Bank of Kansas City. Does a general banking business. Accounts of individuals, firms and corporations solicited. Buys and sells exchange. Will extend to its customers all facilities consistent with safe banking.

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

A few doors west of Postoffice.

DODGE CITY, KAS.

H. M. CLARK,

Notary Public and Justice of the Peace,

SPEARVILLE, KANSAS.

Particular attention given to business in the U. S. Land Office. Collections promptly attended to.

CITY DRUG STORE.

Drugs and Medicines.

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Postoffice Building.

DODGE CITY, KAS.

E. R. GARLAND,

DRUGGIST,

DODGE CITY, KAS.

Store east of F. C. Zimmermann's store.

Prescriptions put up day and night.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely. Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes dandruff and cures itching humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brassy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

For sale by all druggists.

DODGE HOUSE

Price \$2 Per Day.

FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT

AND FOR TRANSIENT CUSTOM

EXCLUSIVELY.

First Class Livery, Feed and

SALE STABLE IN CONNECTION

with this house.

GEO. B. COX, Proprietor

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

L. C. HARTMAN, Proprietor.

South side of the Railroad,

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMER-

CIAL TRAVELERS.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

LIVERY STABLE ATTACHED.

WRIGHT HOUSE,

WRIGHT & COVERT,

PROPRIETORS.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

This House has recently been

RENOVATED AND REFITTED

And offers

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS

The table is supplied with the choicest and best market affords.

The House is First-Class in every

Respect.

Good Sample Room for Commercial Travelers

IOWA HOUSE,

P. R. HOBBS, Proprietor.

DODGE CITY, KAS.

A few doors west of Postoffice.

Good accommodations on reasonable terms.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL,

(South end Arkansas river bridge.)

JOHN BOWDEN, Proprietor.

DODGE CITY, KAS.

BOARDING by the day or week. Good accommodations for stockmen. Corral and pasture for stock. Terms reasonable.

M. COLLAR,

DEALER IN

STOVES and TINWARE,

PLOWS and HARROWS,

MOWING MACHINES and RAKES.

SEEDS of all kinds.

GLASSWARE

and

QUEENSWARE.

Keeps continually a good assortment to select from.

L. H. COLEBURN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

In building north of the Postoffice.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS

THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

The committee of twelve business men, of this city, who were delegated to visit the Governor, last week, left Thursday morning, and returned on Friday afternoon, having had a satisfactory interview with the executive. The Governor assured the gentlemen of the committee that he would not interfere in the affairs of Dodge City. This was an exceedingly proper conclusion. Had the Governor turned a deaf ear in the first place no confusion and bad blood would have resulted. In view of the conservative course proposed by the Governor, we judge that matters in Dodge City will proceed without further molestation.

The sending of a committee to Topeka was a prudent action. From the committee the Governor obtained the true status of affairs here. The interview was extremely cordial, each member of the committee presenting some argument or offering some suggestions to His Excellency, and the Governor giving the closest attention to the business of the committee.

Some derision has been made on account of the committee. It was said that the committee arrived in Topeka with "prayers and petitions," that only two members of the committee were reputable persons, but to style the committee the "twelve apostles" was probably the most becoming act of ridicule. It is not necessary to say that the gentlemen who made up this committee were of our most reputable citizens. The jibes of those not in sympathy may be passed unnoticed.

The twelve apostles mentioned in the bible were sent on a mission. The Dodge City disciples likewise were sent on a mission. The great ruler of Kansas had become enraged over the action of the people of the wicked city on the plain, and he threatened to send troops to subdue the people hereof. The wicked and enraged ruler, sitting on his throne at the capitol city, was much modified in his wrath against the inhabitants of the wicked city of the plain. The "petitions and prayers" of the twelve good men aforesaid, availed much, and repenting of his hasty action the wise man on the throne became reconciled to the condition of affairs. He straightway caused his adjutant general to withdraw the feathered soldiers from the rendezvous, and bid the disciples of the wicked city to return home and assure the people thereof that Glick I, the ruler of these Kansans, had withdrawn his edicts, and his soldiers, and that henceforth the people of the wicked city should govern unto themselves, under such laws as wisdom and prudence dictated. And it happened that the committee arrived safely and there was much rejoicing in Dodge. The hard heart of a Governor had been softened. The death-dealing - accidental - shooting - militia were to be retained at their homes, and the good people of Dodge were saved the probable danger of a premature explosion of a gun in the hands of an unskilled militiaman. And now Dodge workshops at the shrine of "Our Governor."

How it was done is briefly stated. Convincing arguments were used and bible quotations were made in behalf of the course of the city authorities of Dodge City on the expulsion of the tribe of Short from the modern Sodom "the city on the plain." One of the deacons offered in justification the course of Christ in "casting out devils," alleging a moral purification of modern Sodom. How biblical quotations moved the stern democratic heart of the ruler on the capitol throne. His entreaty for the return of the chief pharisee was met by Deacon M., who cited the Governor to the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden. The precedent was as old as creation.

"Brethren," says His Excellency, "I am overcome with your convincing and tangible proofs, go back to the city on the plain and continue the work of expelling the devils from the curse ridden city—cast them out, right and left, and blessed are the peace makers."

A long silence ensued. The Governor's compassion touched the hearts of the visiting brethren. The pause was broken and the silence interrupted by Deacon Whitelaw, who had introduced the committee to the Governor. Rising from an obscure corner of the room Brother Jim, on behalf of the committee and the Christian people of Dodge, profoundly thanked the chief ruler of all the Kansans, in language that was both plain and tear-rendering. Herod of the ancients could not have been at

first more obstinate, but the combination of the Kansas Statutes and the Bible had wrought the sinews of the Governor's heart. Taking a magnificent bandana handkerchief from his pocket, the Governor, wiping a huge drop of alkali water from his left optic beckoned the distinguished gentleman to proceed, begging his pardon for having interrupted him by an undue expression of his emotions—a weakness incident to sympathetic nature. The tender feeling had permeated the room of the Governor. The conversion was complete. Sinner and saints alike were under the spell of that influence that softens the heart into meekness and kindness—subdues hard nature, giving a gentleness and loveliness, both God-like and bland. While under the spell of these emotions the Governor was completely subdued. The committee had "worked" the Governor for all it was worth. The potent influence of "prayers and petitions," the sympathy and unanswerable argument of the bible lore, the christian demeanor of the committee, their suavity and gravity, was altogether a combination of influence and circumstances that would have turned the most obdurate from his course.

Brother Whitelaw assured the Governor that Dodge City did not want to secede from his realm, but like the Southern Confederacy she wanted to be "let alone." The people were a distinct municipality for local purposes and local government; with sufficient power to protect themselves against internal disorders.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

A number of gentlemen largely interested in the cattle trade are now in Kansas City, says the Journal. They are elated at the condition of things on the Western ranches. They have advices from Western Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Idaho, Wyoming, Indian Territory, Montana and Nevada, and from them we learn that everything is favorable to stockmen in those sections. Cattle passed the winter much better than was expected. The percentage of loss is small, ranging from 1 to 20 per cent, or an average of 3 1/2 per cent. for the whole of the districts. The greatest loss is said to be in Idaho, Indian Territory and Kansas. Kansas is the only district in which there has been an increase in the shipment of beefs for the season, but the general average is the same as in 1882. In Kansas, Texas and Indian Territory the average condition of cattle on the ranches is reported to be worse when compared with the corresponding period of last spring. This is accounted for by the fact that the spring grass came on so much later. The shipment of beefs will on an average commence about the same time as in ordinary years. In the Northwest, however, the shipping will be about a month later. An average increase in calves of about 25 per cent is reported. Cattle are bringing from \$2 to \$10 per head higher than last spring. Short-horns predominate, but the demand for Herefords is increasing, and many are in favor of the polled Angus. In the Southwest a great deal of fencing is being done, but in the Northwest, where the lands are public, and liable to be invaded by the homesteader and squatter, there is not much being attempted at enclosure. During the past winter the losses were chiefly old cows, heifers, calves, and very young stock. Disease is absent from most of the ranges, with the exception of a few cases of black-leg, caused by the overfattening of calves.

The range men are perfectly satisfied that the present year will prove even more profitable to them than any previous year.

An American traveling in Europe says: "When I left home I had my daily paper addressed to me. I advise all of my friends to do the same. It is the best outlay of money you can make. To get a bundle of papers from home is a royal gift when in a distant land. In one instance when on the Mediterranean, I felt myself to be a public benefactor, assisted by you, for over thirty Americans were in possession of a copy, with arrangements as to passing them along." This is true of a short or long journey, as a multitude of people can testify.

The Cattle Interest—Its Losses.

De Loring, chief of the agricultural bureau at Washington, has given his attention to cattle diseases, having organized a board of scientific gentlemen to investigate and find out if possible the causes of the epidemic diseases which prevail to such alarming proportions among the cattle of the United States. This board has been at work for several months, and the report is with scientific success. In addition there is to be established permanently at Washington a hospital for the purposes of experiment on the diseases of domestic animals, from which important results are expected.

The statistics of the cattle industry shows it to be one of the leading industries of the nation, and the details as to prices is of great importance in understanding it. The number of cattle in the United States is estimated at 33,306,355, estimated in value at \$659,139,169, or nearly \$20 per head. Now the losses on cattle from diseases, taken from the most carefully compiled information for the past five years including 1882, was \$66,000,000. This is ten per cent on the value, a figure that calls for the greatest consideration of the whole cattle problem. To show how the cattle interest has increased, we may cite the fact that in 1870 the dealers in live stock in the whole country amounted to 14,768. These are the dealers in cattle exclusively, men who devote their whole time to the trade.

The lowest risk in handling cattle for the market that can be fixed is ten per cent, and this is very largely from liability to disease, for if there is any lurking infirmity in the animal shipping speedily develops it. The losses we thus see are 20 per cent, and this fact adds to the price of beef. And these figures particularly apply to our western cattle, where distances are so enormous in the shipment of live stock.

The effect of these figures is seen in the price of consumers. Take for example Chicago, as the chief market for western stock for shipment east. The average retail price for roasting pieces of beef, which is the best to take, in Chicago was 11 1/2 cents per pound. At the same time corn beef was 6 cents. In New York for the same period fresh roasting pieces sold at 18 cents and corn beef at 12 1/2, or 6 1/2 cents difference between New York and Chicago on fresh beef, and 6 1/2 cents in favor of Chicago on corn beef. It will not do to say that all this difference was from competition between railways, for they carry both kinds. It must be accounted for by the losses we refer to by which eastern cattle do not incur to the degree that long distance entails on those of the west.

Now take 1879. The prices in Chicago were for fresh 10 1/2, corned 5 1/2; for New York fresh 14, corned 10. It will be seen by comparing these figures with those above which are for 1882, that in New York roasting pieces had advanced to 18 cents or 4 cents per pound, while in Chicago the advance was only 1 1/2, making the average for the four years 11 1/2 cents per pound. During the same period the average in New York was 13 1/2 and in Chicago 8 3/5 cents. Now take the New York and Chicago averages, and only three cents is left to be divided as a compensation for the producer and a profit for the dealer from first hands, who from the very nature of things takes the greatest risk of losses from those outbreaks of disease that are often so disastrous. From these calculations the importance of some remedy can be realized by the consumer as it had so often been by the producer and dealer. And these facts demonstrate that as long as they exist we need not expect any reduction in the price of beef. On the contrary when we reflect that as the area of grazing is circumscribed by settlement and the value of land increases that beef must advance still more. In fact we are in the United States but just now beginning to study the problem of meat production. This virgin continent, with its wild game and the almost unlimited extent of forest and prairie, has made meat a secondary consideration in the economy of life, but population and railways have overrun the continent and the aboriginal supply has given away entirely, while domestic cattle almost as cheap heretofore as wild game are now the only resource. We have been compelled to put our cattle on the buffalo pasture, and cost of transportation

and other expenses have suddenly brought the meat question into prominence as an organized industry.

In this view the diseases that have always prevailed more or less can no longer be neglected, and science, under the spur of commerce, must find a preventative or a remedy. It is all these elements of the question that have spurred the department of agriculture into action and given rise to the systematic measures referred to above.

Observations on Texas Cattle.

We have received, with the compliments of the author, Dr. Joseph R. Smith, surgeon U. S. A., and medical director of the department of Texas, two valuable productions on the diseases which afflict Texas cattle. They are reprinted from the reports of the American Public Health Association for 1882, and embrace a summary of the observations of various post surgeons and mainly the most practical and experienced stockmen of West Texas, including carefully prepared statistics. In his resume the doctor concludes:

"The observation thus far made show scarcely an appearance that might be termed pathological among the cattle killed for beef."

Further, every observer pronounces the appearance of any case of sickness among the cattle to be in the highest degree exceptional.

Not a single case has been found in Texas during the year, where an animal apparently healthy has communicated disease to other cattle, and it certainly seems an error to suppose that any danger is incurred by the transportation to northern markets of Texas cattle.

The opinion expressed in my former reports is confirmed, that the weight of a spleen normally varies according to age and weight.

Its periodic sanguineous turgescence need not here be taken into consideration. This is a vital phenomenon, and after death the blood vessels seem to discharge their contents, in all cases, until about the same condition of firmness and flaccidity is attained.

The observations here given fail to give support to the idea that the size of the liver and spleen varies inversely to each other. Their increase and diminution are rather mutual.—Ft. Worth Journal.

Dodge City, Kansas, is in trouble with its "lawless element." The remedy which suggested itself to the Dodge citizens is to transfer the trouble to some other town. Accordingly, with the aid of twenty-two special policemen, they have loaded a train with gamblers and courtesans and warned those undesirable persons not to come back. This is good for Dodge, but will be bad for the other towns. Perhaps it would have been fairer to the other towns if the Dodge citizens had remembered the story of the consumptive in the parquet when there was an obstreperous person in the gallery. "Throw him over!" yelled the crowd from above. "Don't throw him over," piped the consumptive from his seat below, which was just about where the "lawless element" would have alighted; "don't throw him over—kill him where he is."—New York World.

Spring fever is now prevalent, if not epidemic. It results from the effects of high temperature in our bodies, swathed in winter clothes and charged with blood and caloric generated by winter food. The remedy is light diet, vegetable food, baths, greens, sassafras tea and sweating. The warm clothing, fatty diet, and sedentary habits of winter are not the things for spring. This is what ails nine-tenths of the people complaining of feeling bad. Eat greens of all kinds, lettuce, onions, asparagus, and drink the immortal decoction of sassafras, lemonade, and such, and the attack will soon be over. The blood is thick, heated, and unsuited to the season. Get rid of this condition and the spring fever is gone.

The Santa Fe road has started a corps of surveyors on a new line from this place to Dodge City. This move was unlooked for by our people but it is generally believed to be for the purpose of shutting off the Ft. Scott road from building west. It is thought by some that it is intended to make a through line from St. Louis via the Frisco to the Pacific.—Wichita Leader.

Considerable prairie ground will be broken this season in all parts of the State.

Nickerson has so many cripples that she thinks she ought to have a hospital.

Parties report injury to winter wheat from freezing or some unknown cause. At any rate it does not look as promising as it did a week since.—Larned Chronoscope.

James Langton, of Dodge City, purchased last week of A. G. Smith 400 head of yearlings, two-year-olds and cows at \$31 per head.—Larned Chronoscope.

The Department of Agriculture estimate a shortage of 77,000,000 bushels of the winter wheat crop. This would seem to indicate a fair price for what is raised this season.

The supreme court of Kentucky has decided that a wife may recover money lost by her husband in gambling games. There will probably not be many suits to recover money lost that way; still it is well to have such a decision. It may serve as a brake upon gambling operations.

The Ford County Globe man gets down on his knees and prays to His Excellency Governor Glick to keep the militia away from Dodge City. Any town that can thrive under a Frost the year round, certainly should not fear the mild mannered young man who goes to make up the rank and file of our state troops.—Leav. Times.

According to the highest authority in such matters, the prevailing style of girl this season is to have black hair, with blue eyes, a colorless complexion and cherry red lips. It may take some time for the crushed strawberry and lemon blonde to get the acid out of their hair, but they will join the black tressed procession before the summer is half over.

The story is told of Jay Gould who is a teetotaler, that while ill at the Arkansas Hot Springs, Col. Fordyce advised him to take brandy or whisky, but could not induce him to take any. Finally, by a subterfuge, he persuaded him to try a glass of "rock and rye," which did him good, and Gould said that the man who owned the spring that produced that water had a fortune in it. It was a long time before he learned how he had been sold.

The New York World breaks out into scriptural illustration as follows: "Dodge City is the Sodom of the west and Kansas City the Gomorrah. The members of the Lot family in the former were strong enough to clean out the town for themselves by loading a car full of the unrighteous. The cyclone on Sunday may have been a gentle intimation to the Kansas City people that they were wasting too much time over the organization of their vigilance committee."

J. H. Saunders, Chicago, member of the United States treasury cattle commission, leaves for Europe on a special governmental mission. It is understood that his trip has particular reference to the restrictions now imposed upon our export cattle trade with Great Britain and to our pork trade with Germany and other European countries. He is also under instructions to examine into the report upon the dangers, if any, from contagious and infectious diseases to which our live stock is exposed by further importations from European countries; to visit and report upon the international live stock show to be held in July next at Hamburg and to make a general survey of the live stock interests of Europe as compared with our own, under direction of the commissioner of agriculture.

A novel thing in celebrations is to occur at Santa Fe, New Mexico, during July. They call it the "tercio-millennial exposition," and it is designed to commemorate the 333d anniversary of the settlement of the Spaniards in that quaint and ancient city. The proceedings will take up the most of the month, and will embrace games, races, sham battles, dramatic performances, and cavalcades representing various historic epochs and incidents. No other city in the country, perhaps, is so abundant in suggestions for such a festival; and if planned and conducted with sufficient knowledge, taste and liberality, the affair can hardly fail to be interesting and impressive. The mere fact that the first settlement of the place preceded the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock by nearly three-quarters of a century indicates what a vast fund of stirring and picturesque memories it has to draw upon for celebrating purposes.